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REPORTAGE ON 40TH CEMA SESSION IN WARSAW

Session Ends, Documents Signed

LD271316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] With the signing of the final documents and the adoption of a communique, the 40th CEMA session ended in Warsaw today.

Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and federal premier, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, signed the documents on behalf of the CSSR.

Apart from the protocol on the session, the following documents were also signed:

a general agreement on multilateral cooperation in developing and introducing specialized, coordinated production of flexible production systems for engineering, and on their broad application the national economy;

a general agreement on multilateral cooperation in utilizing natural gas as a fuel for the engines of freight vehicles;

an agreement on the legal status, privileges, and immunities of CEMA; and

a document approving an agreement on cooperation between CEMA and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

At the close of the 40th CEMA session its chairman, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, made a speech.

On behalf of the participants in the session, an address was made by Constantin Dascalescu, head of the Romanian delegation, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and premier of the SR of Romania.

On the same day, a session of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Warsaw. At the session, Janusz Obodowski, the committee's existing chairman, deputy chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers and Poland's permanent representative to CEMA, handed the chairmanship of this body to a representative of the SR of Romania, which is to hold the 41st session, in Bucharest in 1986. The new chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee for the next period is Ioan Totu, Romanian deputy premier and Romania's permanent representative to CEMA.

A session of the CEMA Committee for Planning Cooperation was also held. Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, represented the CSSR at the session. The committee assessed the questions discussed at the 40th CEMA session and adopted measures for the realization of the resolutions of the 40th session and the session of the CEMA Executive Committee. The committee also discussed questions concerning cooperation in material production; the preparation of a program for the construction of nuclear power stations and nuclear heating plants in CEMA member-states until the year 2,000; the joint construction of the Krivog Rog ore processing enterprise; and the construction of the Yamburg gas pipeline on the western border of the USSR.

Jaruzelski's Concluding Speech

LD272311 Warsaw PAP in English 2130 GMT 27 Jun 85

["Jaruzelski's Address at Conclusion of CMEA Session" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 27 (PAP) -- The 40th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is coming to a close. I want to stress with satisfaction that the debate passed in the spirit of socialist internationalism, mutual understanding and unanimity as to key tasks facing socialist states.

We assessed -- as we put it -- the "[word indistinct] miseries" of the outcome of our cooperation, accomplishments, but also problems which has not been fully, successfully solved so far. Recommendations ensuing in this respect for the council's organs and planning bodies in our countries have been reflected in the resolution by the 40th session.

We confirmed that the current stage of development requires that we [word indistinct] the [word indistinct] approach and reach a radical intensification of methods of economic management. Materials prepared for the 40th session show the immense needs and possibilities of more economical use of raw and intermediate [word indistinct] energy, their lowered consumption per unit of national income.

In the coming five-year period, socialist states intend to arrive at a decisive improvement in this field. In this connection, the programme for cooperation aimed at saving raw materials, and the agreement on using [words indistinct] a transport fuel, fit in with the line of active interest of all our states.

Tasks we must jointly solve in order to achieve a positive, qualitative progress in the effectivity of economic management in making use of the immense possibilities of the socialist system in terms of personnel and resources, will be concretized [as received]

A long-term programme for scientific-technological cooperation, [as received] But already today we have signed agreements on cooperation of flexible systems of production, a technology of the future. Bringing all aims to a successful end will require strenuous efforts and improved methods and mechanisms of bilateral and multilateral cooperation. This is a highly responsible task for the CMEA Executive Committee and for respective organs in each of our states.

We assessed the hitherto result of coordination of plans for the years 1986-1990. We stressed that a huge and useful job has been done. It proved possible to determine [words indistinct] undertakings in the development of multilateral cooperation in many fields. But we also see the still incomplete use of profound, potential [words indistinct] which can and should lie in consistent coproduction and more extensive cooperation of enterprises, industrial complexes, scientific-research institutes in our countries.

The session adopted appropriate recommendations in this regard. This appears to be a problem for a [word indistinct] work which should involve ever broader and active participation of prominent specialists in the field of economics, computer science and management.

The session approved of the development of relations with CMEA non-member states. We will also collaborate with other developing nations. We maintain the principled course of CMEA states on developing equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation with all states.

Therefore, because of the weight of issues by our session and their international significance, I suggest to table a motion to treat the communique issued by [words indistinct] CMEA session as an official document of the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly and its economic and social council.

We have once again reiterated our solidarity with Asian, African and Latin American states in their struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism, condemned, in particular, the U.S. economic blockade of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Speeches delivered by different delegations pointed to the danger of a continuing arms race, and above all the danger of the race entering the outer space. They also gave a sharply critical appraisal of the policy of the United States and some of the NATO states pursuing such policy which threatens world peace.

I want to cordially thank the chairmen and members of delegations of CMEA member states and the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia for their fruitful contribution to the successful course of the session. Let me also express thanks to our guests, the representatives of the People's Republic of Angola, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Republic of Nicaragua, and the Socialist Ethiopia for their participation in the work of the 40th session, for the high assessment of cooperation and the activities of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

My thanks go to the Secretariat of the council and all those who contributed to preparations for and the smooth course of the 40th session. Finally, let me thank you for the appreciation, wishes and greetings for the Polish United Workers' Party, the Polish Government and nation. They will support and strengthen us in our work on further development of socialist Poland and on deepening fraternal ties with the entire community of our nations.

Dascalescu Speaks

AU271801 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1551 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Warsaw AGERPRES June 27/1985 -- At the end of the proceedings of the 40th meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance session, the Romanian delegation, led by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, Romanian prime minister, signed, along with the other attending delegations, documents on the questions on the agenda.

At the end of the sessions's proceedings, Constantin Dascalescu took the floor. Taking over the chairmanship of the CMEA session's 41st meeting, the Romanian premier pointed out that the current meeting of the CMEA session had adopted important decisions, apt to guarantee the further stepping up of economic and technical-scientific collaboration among member countries and to make it more efficient, so that its contribution to development of the participating states' economies be ever more substantial.

The significance of the fortieth meeting of the CMEA session is also marked by the fact that, taking place only a few months before the beginning of a new quinquennium, the recommendations and decisions it adopted and the specific tasks for the development of mutual collaboration, the bi- and multilateral conventions that were signed are apt to effectively support member countries in the successful conclusion of the current five-year period, the working out and implementation of each country's economic and social development plans for the period spanning 1986-1990.

Jaruzelski Speaks at Reception

LD272102 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1945 GMT 27 Jun 85

["Text" of speech by General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers and PZPR first secretary, at 40th CEMA session reception in Warsaw on 27 June -- recorded]

[Text] Honorable comrades and friends: The 40th CEMA session has come to a close. It has fully accomplished its goals. It confirmed our unity and will of joint action. The presence in this room of delegations from various continents -- from Europe to Africa, from Latin America to eastern Asia -- meaningfully points to the deep, progressive transformations of the world today.

Socialist states and the increasing group of socialist-oriented countries are linked by mutual proximity, determined by historical and class terms. Our states do not belong to bankers or financiers, fattened at the cost of other nations. Most of these states have experienced imperialist exploitation and humiliation.

Efforts by their own nations , the dedication of the working class guided by communist and workers parties, has helped them achieve, in an historically short time, immense social and civilizational progress. This accomplishment of progressive socialistic forces is impossible to undermine.

This does not mean that we do not have difficult problems requiring a solution. For historical reasons, nearly all our countries were retarded in terms of development, often profoundly backward. The past years were largely devoted to removing the ravages brought on by war and to overcoming the gloomy heritage of colonialism.

At this point, one should fully emphasize that each of our countries is inaugurating a new, revolutionary chapter of its history, and until today, could and can count on internationalist assistance from the USSR. For each of its members, the whole socialist community constitutes its unfailing mainstay.

Relations between our countries have been built on fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism. Socialist construction in present conditions means an organic unity of national goals and internationalist ideals.

Respect for each country's sovereignty, mutual confidence, and assistance are inseparable from the Leninist principle of responsibility of every communist and worker party before their own nations, and at the same time before the international workers movements, and before forces of world progress.

Comrades, our debate was held during an extremely complex international situation. The current threats find reflection mainly in the military field -- in the arms race imposed by American imperialism. But the socialist formation is also subject to brutal pressure in the economic sphere. This front is also the area of a fierce class struggle.

Applying elements of economic and technological warfare, imperialism seeks to block the civilizational and industrial progress of socialism, and to impede the process of advancing higher forms of intensive economy.

This also finds reflection in the so-called selective approach to particular countries. Irrespective of norms of international coexistence, agreements are being broken, and various forms of discrimination are applied. As far as Poland is concerned, this continues to mean unlawful restrictions, causing gross losses and toilsome difficulties for the nation.

Imperialism also applies such tactics in relation to numerous developing countries fighting for consolidation of their independence for the right to sovereign control over their own resources, to liberation from the neocolonial and financial yoke.

Socialist states have consistently come out in favor of the introduction of the international economic security system that would protect international relations in this field against ad hoc, instrumental political pressures. It was with that aim that Poland came up with the known initiative on economic confidence-building measures, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.

We firmly come out against any foreign interference in internal affairs of our states. But we do not separate ourselves from anybody. Our integration is not aimed against anybody. CEMA has recently addressed an initiative to the EEC to establish working contacts with the two organizations. Acting in the spirit of reconciliation, we seek -- regardless of divisions between us -- common ground and mutually advantageous solutions.

Comrades, a year has passed since the Moscow CEMA economic summit. Now we have assessed the first stage of implementing its comprehensive long-range decisions. The strategic horizon of our economic planning is getting broader. A program of cooperation in science and technology reaching into the 21st century is crystallizing.

We have favorably assessed the progress of work on the coordination of national economic plans covering the years 1986-1990. However, we see still further untapped possibilities of deepening the integration of our economies. The major reserves are to be found in the development of specialization and coproduction, expansion of direct socioproductive links, especially between enterprises and scientific and research centers, as well as exchange of experience worthy of sharing. CEMA bodies have received appropriate recommendations in this respect.

New, enhanced challenges of the present relating to science, technology, demography, and ecology lie ahead of us. Our community commands great intellectual and material potential; thus, it is able to live up to challenges by concentrating means and forces on the main directions of activities, and above all by a radical acceleration of scientific-technological progress and perfection of the operation mechanisms of the socialist economy.

It is with great interest that we have received the initiatives put forward by the CPSU and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and aiming in this direction. [as received]

In Poland, in tune with the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress, we have introduced and continue to perfect new mechanisms of operation of the national economy.

Our chief goal is to put the economy on the road of intensive development. It is the condition for implementing our plans and in particular the next 5-year plan, whose guidelines are the subject of nationwide consultations.

We see in the improvement and strengthening of CEMA activity one of the fundamental conditions for the success of our intentions. The interest of our society in the progress and effectiveness of the processes of integration is, therefore, understandable. A lot has been already done in the sphere of integration, but there is still much to be done.

The results of the 40th CEMA session provide a good foundation for further work. They will undoubtedly contribute to speeding up the development of our countries and strengthening their unity. We have made a number of important decisions. Now we must implement them consistently.

Comrades, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and the PPR Government, I thank you for the cordial words addressed to the Polish hosts of the meeting, and for friendly, creative, and constructive atmosphere that marked the work of our session.

Let me propose a toast:

- To the further successful and all-round development of our countries.
- To fraternal friendship and cooperation of our parties, states and nations.
- To the health and prosperity of the chairmen of delegations and all our dear guests.
- To peace and socialism.

Tikhonov Addresses Reception

LD272055 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1945 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Speech by Nikolay Tikhonov, USSR premier, at 27 June reception in Warsaw for the delegates of the 40th CEMA session -- recorded]

[Text] [Begin Tikhonov recording in Russian with superimposed Polish translation] Esteemed comrades: On behalf of all the delegations that have come to Warsaw to participate in the work of the 40th CEMA session, permit me now to express to the PZPR Central Committee, to the PPR Government and to you personally, Comrade Jaruzelski, profound gratitude and recognition for the warm reception an the large contribution by Polish comrades to ensuring the successful deliberations of the session. Being in Warsaw, we feel satisfaction at the progress achieved by the working people of fraternal Poland, under the leadership of the PZPR, on the road to building a new society, overcoming the difficulties in the country, which are a result of hostile activities by anti-socialist and antinational forces.

We wish Polish working people successes in socialist construction, in the further consolidation of the people's authority. We have every reason to assess the results of the Warsaw session of the CEMA positively. We have taken another important step on the road to implementing the strategic course mapped out by the fraternal parties at the top-level economic conference in Moscow. We have discussed a number of specific problems linked with accelerating socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress. We have defined undertakings aimed at an intensive mobilization of reserves in our cooperation, particularly in the sphere of developing industrial coproduction, and of strenghening cooperation aimed at comprehensive economies in fuel, raw materials, and materials. We have signed an important agreement envisaging a pooling of our resources in the sphere of comprehensive automation of production and a more effective use of natural gas instead of propulsion fuels. Our resolutions have an important economic significance and a profound social meaning. We think that scientific and technical progress should primarily serve man. Herein the humanism of the socialist system is eloquently manifested.

The fundamental political results of the session boil down to a further strengthening of our unity and cohesion. The collective work of the CEMA member-states towards the development of socialist economic integration is consistently improving and being perfected. In every sphere of cooperation, in every great task we have to execute, we fall back on the tried and tested means of increasing our strength: on our unity, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

A protocol was signed in Warsaw 2 months ago on prolonging the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid, which bears the name of this city.

As Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary said then, the Warsaw Pact ensured for all of us the possibility of creative and peaceful work, guaranteed the inviolability of the borders, and closed forever the road for new pretenders to rule the world. Our unity and the activity of our common organizations are not aimed against anybody. In international affairs we consistently march along the road of peace and (?equal) cooperation with all those who show the readiness for it. We counterbalance the imperialist policy of the arms race and interference in internal affairs of other states with the broad program of actions for the sake of strengthening international security and overcoming the danger of war. We defend the right of every nation to self-determination in its development. We shall continue to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, deepen our universal cooperation, and tighten the bonds of friendship among our nations. Allow me, in conclusion, to wish all the delegations participating in the 40th CEMA session, successful implementation of its important resolutions and to wish growing success to socialist Poland; good health and successes to Comrade Jaruzelski and the entire Polish leadership. [end recording]

Strougal Interviewed

LD271708 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] With the signing of the final documents and the adoption of the communique, the 40th CEMA session ended in Warsaw today. At the close of the session Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal head of the Czechoslovak delegation, gave an interview to Czechoslovak journalists accredited to the session.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] What are the concrete results of the CEMA session that has just ended?

[Strougal] The new results are generally defined by the particular time when we meet. That is to say we completed the issue of coordinating the 5-year plan. Yes, they are being completed at a time of certain new factors, particularly the fact that CEMA member-states will make efforts to strengthen elements of intensification in the next 5-year plan and in the long-term prospect until the year 2,000. They will make effort to accelerate the process of raising labor effectiveness in such a way that we will achieve, within a reasonable time, the labor productivity and technological-economic standards achieved by top world producers. That is to say the fundamental feature running through the whole CEMA session was the acceleration of the process of intensification. Naturally, this is connected with certain questions proposed in that very open discussion, structural changes, for example. Connected with that are the strengthening of socialist economic integration and development of the processes of cooperation and specialization. At the same time, closely connected with this are the questions of management, the mechanism of management, both, so to speak, inside the CEMA member-states and in the international mechanism of socialist integration. As is well known, these questions have not been proposed just recently or even only at the moment; we have been discussing them for some time and have introduced certain things.

The following questions are being discussed in all states, and not just being discussed, but being implemented: How do we arrange the management mechanism so that it strengthens the elements of intensification? What about questions of decentralization? The question of the relationship between the center and enterprise. The process of raising the powers of enterprises and their responsibility. The deepening of economic criteria, criteria that would Motivate and stimulate enterprises for the optimum growth of production in given quality -- I stress in given quality -- and at the correct economic and technological standards.

We have exchanged experiences in this sphere and I hope that it will not fail to be reflected in the creation of certain economic mechanisms that should assist a faster process of socialist integration in general.

One must say that in the spheres of raw materials and power -- particularly those from the USSR -- we have, in principle, completed our agreements, and this forms a stable, invaluable basis for our further economic development. But in regard to the processing industries sphere, there has been slower progress in the areas of cooperation and specialization -- not just because of subjective reasons, also objective ones: enterprises are not adequately interested and stimulated to enter into direct relations; the necessary legal and economic prerequisites have not been created, so we will have to create them. As I said, enterprises should enter into relations that will create the key -- product and general specialization -- cooperation between enterprises of the various CEMA member-states.

I think that in this respect CEMA is of great benefit because it put very emphatically to the forefront the issues of intensification, its acceleration, and its importance for our 5-year plans, not only in regard to the 1986-90 period, but also in the more distant future; this was clearly mentioned in all papers delivered by the representatives of the CEMA member-countries.

[Unidentified correspondent] What tasks, from the conclusions of the 40th CEMA session, will there be for the Czechoslovak economy?

[Strougal] Well, there were three main questions under discussion and they are connected with one another: first, the coordination of plans; second, the question of good economy and rational utilization of resources that is, efforts to cut down on production consumption via new equipment and the application of new technologies; and third, the question of the strategy and cooperation mechanism with the developing countries. These three questions are closely interconnected and this concerns the CSSR, too.

The question of cutting down on consumption in production via economy and rational utilization of material resources, in particular, is a very important question. In this direction, too, much work has been done. One could mention a long list of new items of technological equipment and new technologies that must be adopted in the individual states. This concerns savings of electricity, gas, oil, the production of new materials -- that must now be adopted in member-states. I think that we have good prerequisites for joining this program. In this, time plays an important role. We must be quick in making certain new items of technological equipment in our member-states -- also in the CSSR; we have committed ourselves to do this and will prepare these things; some things have already been prepared. In this direction the CSSR is capable of playing an important role as a supplier of new technology and new technological processes within the framework of this program, the program of cutting down on consumption in the production process. I think that in the question of consumption in production, in the context of the technological, economic standards of products and their competitive capability plays the key role as regards the CSSR and the other member-states.

Naturally, arising from this, as far as we are concerned, is the obligation to make an active contribution to performing initiative-imbued work in the framework of our internal economy and closely connected internation mechanism of economic cooperation. This means that the experiences we have from the Set of Measures, our experiences from the planned structural policy, must be actively applied in coordination with CEMA member-states.

It seems that one of the greatest obstacles for the rate of development of socialist economic integration -- and this cannot be avoided since we make 38 or 40 percent of our national income via international trade -- [as heard] These things must be brought -- in a coordinated fashion -- into our general cooperation with CEMA member-states.

Judging from the statements by, at least the majority of, my comrades, colleagues, representatives of CEMA member-states, this is not only being discussed but also implemented. True, there are various degrees of intensity and various levels; there are variations -- there will always be variations. The point is that there should not be different approaches to key questions. I think that the final negotiations today, where we adopted resolutions and conclusions from our 3-day negotiations and approved the communique, aimed precisely at this: to make fast progress on these issues of structural policy, economic mechanism, and increasing the effort towards improving the standards of production in regard to technology and economy in CEMA member-states.

The point is that in CEMA member-countries, in the USSR and in other countries, partners, the demand now is for much higher quality products than was the case in previous 5-year plans. This means that world standards are required, more advanced products are wanted, products that must reflect world trends in the productivity of labor over the next 10, 15, or 20 years. We must adapt to this. This pressure is a demanding thing. In a way it may be unpleasant to some people. But I like it because it is the only way to present socialism as the most advanced world system and not -- as some say -- a system on its last legs [rad v zaniku], or a system destined to die out. On the contrary, it is going through a stage of advancement and future history belongs to it. [end recording]

Rohlicek Interviewed

LD271551 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Interview with Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premier and permanent Czechoslovak representative to CEMA by correspondent Martin Svehla; questions in Czech, answers in Slovak -- recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Svehla] Comrade Deputy Premier, progress in the coordination of national-economic plans is being discussed for the first time at a CEMA session. What did this new theme bring out in the discussion?

[Rohlicek] This jubilee 40th session of CEMA at the level of premiers really has two points on the agenda that differs from the content of previous deliberations. First, coordination of national-economic plans. In recent years our community has achieved a relatively high dynamism of growth as regards national income, industrial production, or agriculture -- high dynamism even compared with other advanced European and world countries. On this basis the individual consumption of citizens has also grown. However, this also menas that in preparing plans for the next 5-year plan we must think of higher effectiveness and higher demands in approaching the solving of various questions. This is the content of the material on the coordination of national-economic plans. It means that apart from the, so to speak, routine ensuring of the primary sources of fuels, power, and raw materials, questions concerning the further deepening of our cooperation, particularly in the sphere of specialization and cooperation, are being solved. Existing methods and forms have more or less exhausted the possibilities of the dynamism of growth. We must turn over attention particularly to internal exchange and cooperation, as we have already successfully done in certain spheres such as the chemical industry and to some extent, agriculture.

But engineering must become the main bearer this trend -- and within engineering, th production of metal-shaping machines controlled by modern computer technology. Computer technology belongs here as a production sphere, the entire electroengineering field and within that electronics in particular. These are included in the draft documents; they are enshrined there as concrete tasks and, at the same time, as an obligation of the member-states for the next 5-year plan.

This is followed by the other important point, that is, the rationalization of the consumption of sources. So far, we have usually paid more attention to looking for opportunities for the growth of extraction: production, primary sources of raw mate als, materials, power, etc. In recent years the question of the use of these source has become far more urgent. Using what we already have we must produce more and of better quality for the national economy -- for our citizens in particular -- and for final use. This is the basic principle of the second decisive point of our session. [end recording]

Ruiz on Nicaragua's Status

LD272225 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, June 27 -- The delegation of Nicaragua, headed by Henry Ruiz Hernande member of the National Council of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, minister for foreign relations [title as received], briefed a press conference held here today on the delegation's participation in the Warsaw session, as well as on the political and economic problems of Nicaragua.

Head of the delegation stated that Nicaragua is participating in a CMEA session for t third time. Active cooperation has been developing with this organization within the framework of the CMEA-Nicaragua mixed commission. The results of that cooperation wi be evaluated in Managua next year.

Head of the Nicaraguan delgation went on: During the session we presented the diffi- culties which the Nicaraguan revolution has been coping with. We presented the socia and economic situation in our country as well as in the entire South America and that what we await from the community of socialist states. [sentence as received] Our stance presented at the session was that of a non-aligned country.

Head of the Nicaraguan delegation spoke of the possibilities and conditions of social and economic stabilization in Central America. He stated that the securing of perman peace in that region continues to be a complicated matter due to the aggressive stand of the American Administration.

New aggressive arguments are persistently put forward from the side of the U.S. and recently an economic blockade was imposed. Henry Ruiz Hernandez stated that the prin- ciples for securing peace in that region were included in the document which the Government of the United States of America does not want to accept. But on the other hand, it supports forces which serve destabilization in that region, spending on it 27 million dollars.

While presenting those problems during the CMEA session, we also spoke about the blockade imposed by the American Administration after the meeting of the leader of the Nicaraguan revolution Daniel Ortega with Secretary General of the CPSU CC Mikhail Gorbachev. The blockade caused substantial economic difficulties, for a considerably large trade exchange with the United States, especially in agriculture, was planned for 1985.

We spoke about those problems during the session and we will find a solution, since Nicaragua has to overcome the economic difficulties and once again join the world economy.

Head of the Nicaraguan delegation stressed that the most important current tasks of the Nicaraguan economy is the irrigation and the adaptation for growing of 36 thousand hectares of land, the construction of textile plants capable of processing 3 thousand tonnes of cotton and the development of breeding and the dairy industry. In those ventures, Nicaragua is looking for financial support in the community of socialist states in the field of staff training.

Speaking about the future principles of Nicaragua's cooperation with CEMA, Henry Ruiz Hernandez stated that his country will not apply for the membership in this organization for it is not economically capable. Besides, Nicaragua is a nonaligned country. Nicaragua's status is that of associate member of CMEA.

Filipov, Tikhonov Hold Talks

AU280834 Sofia BTA in English 0715 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, June 27 (BTA) -- A meeting was held here today between Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Mr Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

At the friendly talks they exchanged opinions on a number of issues of Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation, including on issues related to the coordination of the state plans for economic and social development of the two countries in the following five-year period. In this coordination Bulgaria and the Soviet Union are guided by the need for a further deepening of the multilateral relations between them, for a more close interaction in the different branches of the national economies and for an active participation in the integrational measures of the countries of the socialist community in the framework of the CMEA.

The Bulgarian side to the talks was also represented by the candidate members of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairmen of the Council of Minister of Bulgaria Mr Andrei Lukanov and Mr Stanish Bonev and by the secretary of the CC of the BCP Kiril Zarev and the Soviet side to the talks was also represented by Mr Nikolay Rizhkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the CPSU, and by Mr Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR.

Tikhonov Seen Off by Jaruzelski

LD272117 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] The foreign delegations that participated in the 40th CEMA session are leaving the PPR. The Soviet delegation led by Nikolay Tikhonov was seen off by members of the supreme authorities led by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

MISKA SPEAKS AT PEOPLES ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU271823 Tirana ATA in English 1730 GMT 27 Jun 85

["The 7th Session of the 10th Legislature of the People's Assembly Began Its Proceeding Proceedings" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 27 (ATA) -- The 7th session of the 10th legislation of the People's Assembly began its proceedings in the capital yesterday afternoon.

Attending as guests were vanguard workers and cooperativists, working people of trade service and construction, representatives of different departments and institutions, central mass organisations and cadres from the districts of the country.

Those present burst out into enthusiastic applause when Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the Peoples Assembly, and Comrade Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party Vangjel Cerrava, the members of the Presidium of the Peoples Assembly and government entered the hall.

The session was declared open by the chairman of the Presidency of the Peoples Assembly, Comrade Pali Miska. "This," he said among the other things, "is the first meeting the Peoples Assembly is holding following the loss of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the legendary leader, commander and commissar, the greatest historic figure our nation has givern birth so far the most belived man of our hearts.

"Comrade Enver Hoxha, who for nearly half a century devoted all his life of consistent communist revolutionary to the good of the homeland and people, whom he loved as he knew to love, is no longer physically amongst us, but with his life and glorious deed, he is and will be present everywhere and always. He, as resolute follower of the ideas of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, and who further developed and enriched these ideas, with his brilliant teachings with extraordinary values, indicates to us and the generations to come the road, as an inextinguishable flame towards the brilliant future.

The loss we suffered was very grave. The party lost its founder and leader, who tempered it ideologically, politically and organisationally through many titanic struggles and efforts, in defence of Marxism-Leninism and socialism, against the dangerous internal and external enemies. The people lost the man who at the head of the party organised and led the great anti-fascist national liberation war, created the peoples power, gave the freedom so much desired by them and guaranteed the happy and beautiful socialist life.

"For nearly half a century, as Comrade Ramiz Alia has said, the deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha has been present in all the sound foundations, on which present Albania has been set up, his mind has illiminated all the heights our society has been raised to. There is no field of the political, ideological and social activity of the party and state where his philosophical thought, organising force and leading activity is not expressed.

"We have never suffered such a profound pain and grief," he continued further on. "But educated by the party, with great political and ideological maturity, our people, with the communists in the vanguard turned this grief into strength and mobilisation, showing firm determination to master and carry into life the immortal teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, to march on his revolutionary road. The sound revolutionary situation and atmosphere testify to the fact that the great ideas of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have become today an inextinguishable material and spiritual force to forge ahead the socialist construction and to make our homeland more unbreakable."

Then he invited the deputies to keep two minute silence to honour the unforgettable memory of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Those present get up and keep two minute silence in token of profound honour and respect for the life and immortal deed of the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Comrade Pali Miska proposed the following agenda for the holding of the proceedings of the session:

The report of the Council of Ministers "on the situation of trade service and constructions in the countryside". The deputies unanimously approved the agenda.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Qirjako Mihali, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers delivered the report "on the situation of trade service and constructions in the countryside".

The report on behalf of the permanent commission of the Peoples Assembly on trade and construction-communication-post tele-communication was delivered by the chairman of the Commission of Trade, Deputy Hysen Faqolli.

As this the first sitting closed. The second sitting opened today before noon at 8:00.

Report on Trade, Supplies

AU271004 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 27 Jun

["On the situation of the Trade Service and Constructions in the Countryside-- From the Report Submitted on Behalf of the Council of Ministers by Comrade Qirjako Mihali, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 27 (ATA) -- This session of the People's Assembly, Comrade Qirjako Mihali said, is holding its proceedings when the founder of the party, the architect of Socialist Albania, the closest and most beloved man of our hearts, our respected teacher and leader, our unforgettable Comrade Enver Hoxha is no longer alive.

With his name in mind and heart, with our determination and courage to march always forward on his road, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the party, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, all of us, the communists and the people, took the solemn oath that we will be loyal to the teachings and instructions of Comrade Enver Hoxha, will preserve Albania, the attained victories as the apple of the eye, will strengthen more the economy and defence potential of the homeland, the steel and unbreakable party-people unity, will further enhance the revolutionary vigilance.

We have gathered, he said, to report and discuss on the important problem on the supply of other people and the trade service and const ctions in our socialist countryside.

Over these 40 years of the people's power profound revolutionary transformations have taken place in our socialist countryside concerning the ownership and the improvement of the socialist relations in production as well.

The collectivisation of agriculture, based on the will of our cooperativist peasantry itself, as well as the allsided aid of the state through investments and in other directions, have brought about the increase of production and on this basis, the growth of incomes, the widespread of the socialist mode of living the elevation of the ideological, cultural and educational level of peasantry and gradual creation of possibilities for new social transformations.

Goods turnover by the state trade and the cooperativist one taken together, Comrade Qirjako Mihali stressed further on, has increased at faster rates than the growth of population. In 1985, as against 1980 goods turnover in cash in the state trade has increased by about 20 per cent, while in the copperativist one by over 13 per cent over the last three years. In every year of this five year plan the production of main food articles has increased averagely from 3 to 10 per cent, the industrial ones from 4 to 12 per cent.

A considerable number of working people serves the rural population today, there exists a broad network of 8882 state and cooperativist trade units, besides the other material and technical base, which is extended to the remote village of our country .

After pointing out some problems of the supply of the people in general and of the countryside in particular, of the further growth of the demands of peasantry for goods and services, Comrade Qirjako Mihali stressed the respective tasks the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party sets to the party organs and all the state and economic organs of the center and grass root.

Further on the speaker stressed that in the 8th Five Year Plan, 1986-1990, the rates of the growth of consumption per capita of the major food and industrial articles, are envisaged to be several times higher than the rate of the growth of the population of the countryside. So, in 1990, as against 1985, the funds of the goods to be sold in the countryside, such as edible fats, sugar, macaroni, rice, soap, linen, shoes, furniture and house appliances, cement and others are envisaged to increase from 14 to 40 per cent.

Speaking of the great revolutionary transformations that have taken place in the countryside, Comrade Qirjako Mihali said that an important place occupy among them the constructions made over these four decades of the people's power. The state and the agricultural cooperatives themselves have invested considerable sums to increase the arable land area and its fertility, to build irrigation and reclamation projects, to develop fruit growing and livestock, etc. Likewise, the state has made great investments to apply on a large scale chemical fertilizers and for the mechanisation of agriculture.

During 1981-1984 period the state investments on agriculture amounted to about 2 billion and 181 million leks and those of the agricultural cooperatives 2 billion and 467 million leks. Due to this, the arable land area in 1984 as against 1938, increased 2.4 times, the irrigation capacity 18 times, 50000 hectares of land were drained and 65,000 hectares were irrigated using the oscillating spray lines, etc.

During the 40 years of the people's power, over 205,000 personal buildings have been set up by the citizens, out of which about 27,000 have been set up over the last four years of this five year plan.

In the state enterprises alone and to group the houses during 1980-1984 the state has built over 4700 dwelling flats worth of 130 million leks, while in 1985 about 1900 dwelling flats worth of 54 million leks are envisaged to be set up.

The party has made and continues to make investments to liquidate the aftermath caused by the natural calamaties. So for instance about 200 million leks were invested to liquidate the aftermath caused by the earthquakes of April 15, 1979 and November 17, 1982 mainly in the countryside, while 43 million leks were spent to eliminate the damage caused by the heavy snow fall in the north areas in January-February, 1985.

The great constructions built over the years of the people's power by the people and state in the countryside have brought about perceptible transformations in the mode of living of peasant.

An important weight, besides the construction of dwelling flats in the countryside, is occupied by the construction of many social cultural objects such as creches, kindergartens, schools, houses of culture, dining halls, etc. about 100 million leks have been spent on them over the four years 1981-1984.

Parallel with the dwelling flats, the production objects and the social-cultural ones many buildings of public service have been set up which together with the other constructions have radically improved the standard of living and living conditions of peasantry, changing the view of our socialist countryside.

Over the years following the complete electrification, investing every year considerable funds, a good work has been done to reconstruct and extend the electric lines in villages.

In conclusion, Comrade Qirjako Mihali said that the measures that will be taken to further improve the supply of the population and trade service, as well as for the construction in the countryside, are an expression of the correct policy that have been and is being pursued by our party, of its constant and growing care for the socialist transformation of our new countryside, of the allsided material and monetary aid of the party and state have given and will give in the future too to increase the agricultural and livestock production, to elevate the well being of our peasantry and to narrow gradually the differentiations between the town and country.

ITALIAN MEDIA COVERAGE OF AGCA TRIAL CRITICIZED

AU262136 Sofia BTA in English 1817 GMT 26 Jun 85

["'Bulgarian Connection' Supporters in Search for Alibis" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Rome June 26 (BTA spec. corr. Nencho Khranov) -- The "main witness for the prosecution", or rather the main character in the anti-Bulgarian provocation, Mehmet Ali Agca, has ruined the notion of him as a "reliable repented criminal", who is ready to cooperate with justice, (which has been impressed upon the public by external sources) by his own behavior. Mehmet Ali Agca has shown his true ima e: an unleashed slanderer when it came to blackening the image of Bulgarian national a cunning criminal when it came to covering up the trials of the "Grey Wolves" and a totally discredited liar, when he got confused in his own fabrications every day.

This is obvious to the Italian public, who has been pressed by prestigious mass media into believing in the version of the "Bulgarian connection".

The press and even radio and T.V. are more and more often noting the truth of Agca's unreliability. The B.T.A. has transmitted every day comments from Rome made by Italian journalists who confirm this fact.

But nowadays we are witnessing the manifestations of a new tendency. Obviously some people who are deeply involved in the anti-Bulgarian campaign, are very disappointed with this development of the noisily proclaimed "trial of the century". Nowadays a new version is being carefully and persistently launched. According to this version, Agca has deliberately /ruined his "credibility" thus doing someone a service. In its today's edition the IL MESSAGGERO writes: "Agca has raised this dust cloud on purpose. He has planned to appear as one who is not worth the trust. His intentions are clear: to destroy the "Bulgarian connection", which he has revealed himself through his statements made before Magistrate Martella."

Obviously, the author of the article seeks once again to put the readers on the wrong scent.

For its part, the not less conservative IL GIORNO is even more open in its disinforming intentions. "Agca would like to make it clear that he is trying to ingratiate himself with somebody who is too powerful and who manoeuvres behind the scenes of the trial." In the same spirit is the hint dropped by the Catholic L'AVENIRE newspaper: "Agca has just let himself to a political stream".

The quotes show that there are quarters seeking to save their previous pet Ali Agca from an obvious fiasco and along with him the provocation against Bulgaria, to keep on bringing grist to the "Bulgarian connection" mill and to add fuel to the anti-socialist campaign. So that when this trial comes to its logical end -- and we should like to believe that justice will finally triumph at it -- these same gentlement could say that the refutation of the slander has come as a result of "political leverage". Leverage from where? The answer to this question will be probably left to their readers' imagination. They attach greater importance to another point: to reserve the right to fan up the fire of the sordid provocation for years on end, to mislead the public opinion, to stir doubts and to poison the international atmosphere.

POLITBURO APPROVES ZHIVKOV VISIT TO MONGOLIA

AU271348 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo listened to information on the official and friendly visit of a Bulgarian party and state delegation, headed by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], at the invitation of Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and the People's Great Hural Presidium of the MPR. The visit took place from 2 to 5 June 1985.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo expressed its high appreciation for the results of the talks held between Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, which proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and full unanimity on all questions discussed.

The important questions of Bulgarian-Mongolian economic and cultural relations discussed and resolved during the negotiations between the two party and state delegations, as well as the long-term program signed on the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the MPR will ensure a solid basis and good prospects for bilateral economic and scientific-technological relations for the intensification of the integration processes between the two countries in conformity with the decisions of the CEMA member-countries' summit session held in Moscow, in June 1984.

The Politburo fully shares the evaluation made during the talks about the present international situation exacerbated by the most reactionary imperialist circles. The firm resolve of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the MPR was expressed wholeheartedly to support the peace-loving initiatives of the USSR and of the other Warsaw Pact member-states, aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war, at preserving and consolidating peace on earth.

The BCP Central Committee entrusted the party and state organs, the ministries, the social and mass organizations to map out specific measures and to adopt practical actions for a consistent and comprehensive implementation of the agreements reached during the official friendly visit to the MPR.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL FROM GHANA VISITS, MEETS BALEV

AU271830 Sofia BTA in English 1758 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Sofia, June 27 (BTA) -- Mr. Kodjo Chikatta, special counsellor of the Provincial National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana, paid a visit to this country at the invitation of Mr. Dimitur Stoyanov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of the interior.

He was received by Mr. Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP. At his meetings and talks with the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, information of mutual interest was exchanged.

CHNOUPEK ADDRESSES COMMISSION ON UN ROLE

LD272257 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Today in Prague the first session of the Czechoslovak commission for the international year of the United Nations and peace took place in the Cernin Palace. The main speech was given by the chairman of the commission, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

He stressed that the CSSR has been active in the UN right from its founding. In this activity it always considered as most important the tasks of averting war, particularly nuclear war, securing peace and international security, and advocating peaceful and just solutions to centers of tension and conflict.

An unequivocally positive influence on UN activity and the overall development of international relations was the adoption of a whole series of proposals made by the USSR and other socialist countries, including the CSSR, whose aim was to ease tension, and strengthen peace and international cooperation and the struggle against aggression.

Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed out that with the growth of influence of socialism and progress in the world attempts by imperialism, veiled in the most varied reasons, to torpedo the activity of the UN and its Charter, also began to grow. Caused by imperialist states, the tendency toward a revision of the UN Charter has recently strengthened. Calls for perfecting and updating it are being heard increasingly often.

Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that the CSSR rejects most emphatically unfounded allegations to the effect that, in particular, the reality of present international life is not reflected in the activity of the United Nations, and that its Charter makes it impossible to act effectively.

In another part of his speech Bohuslav Chnoupek concerned himself with the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, and he condemned the U.S. attitude that prevents an effective agreement being reached.

At the close of his speech Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek repeatedly assured that Czechoslovak foreign policy and diplomacy will do everything to promote the peaceful stance of socialism at the forthcoming 40th anniversary session of the UN General Assembly and to positively influence it.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH POLISH TRADE UNIONS

LD271446 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] In Prague today a cooperation agreement between the Central Council of Trade Unions [CCTU] and the Polish National Trade Union Confederation [OPZZ] was signed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CCTU chairman, and Alfred Miodowicz, OPPZ chairman.

The agreement emphasized the importance of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the unity of the international trade union movement on the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism.

Joint Communique Adopted

LD271417 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] A joint communique was adopted at the end of the official friendly visit of the OPZZ delegation, which was in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CCTU. The communique says that the talks between the OPZZ delegation and the CCTU delegation took place in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere and were characterized by comradely frankness, mutual understanding, and identity of views concerning the key questions under discussion.

The delegations exchanged information on the activity and topical tasks of the two trade union organizations in the current period and in this context they emphasized the effort to improve trade union activity for the benefit of the working people.

The two delegations unequivocally condemned the subversive propaganda of imperialism, which is hostile to socialism and to international reaction. They condemned the activity of imperialist forces against the PPR and its class-based trade unions. They also expressed the will to closely cooperate in the interest of the defense and strengthening of socialism.

Both sides condemned the revanchist forces who are again trying to revise the results of World War II. The trade union organizations of the two countries highly praised the importance of the Warsaw Pact extention which is a decisive step toward preserving and strengthening peace. They expressed support for and solidarity with all progressive and democratic world forces in their struggle against imperialism, the consequences of the capitalist crisis, unemployment, social oppression, and attacks on social achievements and trade union rights.

OPZZ Official Interviewed

LD272241 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1720 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Excerpt] At the end of his visit we have asked Alfred Miodowicz, OPZZ chairman, what is the present situation in the Polish trade union movement after 2 years of building new trade unions.

[Begin Miodowicz recording in Polish with superimposed Czech translation] The situation is good so far. Some 2 years after the rebirth of the Polish trade union movement, the OPZZ has 5,400,000 members, which is much more than even the biggest optimists presumed. Each month the number of new members increases by 100,000, because working people believe in the new trade union movement in our country and want to be a part of it. It was supported for example by our talks with the government about prices and wages and also our concept of housing construction, which we have submitted to the leadership of the party. The situation will be even better when we achieve our goal of 50 percent of working people in large enterprises becoming members of our trade union. We do not want to do this by recruitment, but by a good trade union work in enterprises, as has been done until now. [end recording]

To the question on what the Polish guests found most interesting in the Czechoslovak trade union movement and what experiences will be used by them in Poland, Comrade Alfred Miodowicz answered:

[Begin Miodowicz recording] Team agreements that are concluded between trade unions and the management of enterprises were most interesting for us. We acquainted ourselves with them in detail, for example, in the Kladno metallurgical works which we visited. We primarily like how they are worked out -- the method of preparation and the conclusion of such agreements -- their comprehensive character, and above all, contents that assist the development of the enterprise and the development of creative forces of your people. We, too, would like to introduce something like this in our country now. [end recording]

24 PEOPLE SENTENCED IN BRATISLAVA FOR FRAUD

AU271405 [Editorial Report] Two Czechoslovak dailies, on 25 and 26 June respectively, carry items that make reference to a recent large trial in Bratislava involving fraud.

Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak on 25 June on page 2 carries a 200-word "MR"-signed report entitled "Just Punishment for Speculators," about a trial in Bratislava -- date not given -- of a "group of perpetrators of extensive criminal activity," which had "caused damage to our state," without specifying what the defendants -- totaling 24 -- were charged with.

The report says that the head of the group -- Jozef Zelik Jr -- was sentenced to 15 years "deprivation of freedom" and forfeiture of his property in absentia, since he is "illegally hiding abroad." The remaining 23 members of the group were sentenced to jail sentences ranging from 11 years to 18 months, most of them in addition to fines of between Kcs8,000 and Kcs40,000, and some even had their cars confiscated. The sentences are not in force yet, the report notes.

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 26 June on page 3 carries a 1,100-word report on a speech by Ladislav Sadovsky, CPSL Central Committee candidate member and head of a CPSL Central Committee department, delivered in the discussion at the CPSL Central Committee session in Bratislava on 21 June. Speaking on the subject of the violation of socialist legality, Sadovsky says in part that in that respect -- between 1983 and today -- there have been "several cases that have fallen outside the framework of the run-of-the-mill affairs, and have been unique in legal practice."

After enumerating a few of them, he goes on to say that the common denominator of these cases was the "obvious endeavor to gain the greatest possible personal profit," and in order to achieve that, "various forces and interests" -- "relying on insufficient vigilance" -- banded together. This, he says, was illustrated by "recent" court proceedings in Bratislava against 24 defendants, which lasted almost 3 weeks. The court heard 71 witnesses and heard a further 150 written testimonies. All defendants were convicted of "dishonest activity. They organized extensive speculations with silver, foreign currencies, Tuzex vouchers, and other goods." The values that went through their hands were considerable, involving "hundreds of kilograms of silver, several hundred thousands of korunas, and huge amounts of foreign currencies. In addition, they also collected a 20 percent bonus payment from the Czechoslovak Commercial Bank, to which they were not entitled," Sadovsky says, adding that the defendants "enriched themselves illegally by millions of korunas." The Bratislava Municipal Court found all defendants guilty, but as regards the sentence, "the Supreme Court of the Slovak Socialist Republic will have the last word."

PRC PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION MEETS LEADERS

Received by Fischer

AU271328 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, received Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, who is currently staying in the GDR on an official visit, for a friendly talk.

In an open-minded atmosphere mutually interesting issues concerning the international situation and bilateral relations were discussed. The interlocutors paid tribute to the development of relations between the GDR and the PRC as a contribution to strengthening socialism and consolidating world peace. Oskar Fischer explained basic issues of the GDR foreign policy, which were particularly expounded in Erich Honecker's speech at the 10th SED Central Committee meeting. He affirmed that the GDR will continue to do everything in its power so that never again will war emanate from German soil. It will unerringly continue its efforts to create a worldwide coalition of reason and realism against the threat of a nuclear war.

Both sides expressed their conviction that, above all, what is needed is to prevent the militarization of space, because only then will there be justified hope of halting the arms race on earth.

Meets With Sindermann

AU261424 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jun 85 p 1-2

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received on Monday in Berlin the delegation of the National People's Congress of the PRC headed by Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and member of the CPC, for a talk.

Horst Sindermann gave the guests a summary of the GDR's development since the Eighth SED Congress and the experiences concerning the implementation of the policy of the main task of the unity of social and economic policy, to which the delegates of the supreme people's representation are making an active contribution. The task, posed by the party of the workers class, of solving the housing issue as a social problem by the year 1990 has for instance, found a wide echo and brought about manifold initiatives of the working people for the universal strengthening of the Republic.

In the years since the Eighth SED Congress significant successes have been achieved in the communist education of the young generation, too, and the unity of party and youth -- as was demonstrated recently at the 12th FDJ Parliament -- has been affirmed, said Sindermann. The plans to reach a high increase in economic output by the effective use of materials and raw materials, as well as to consistently use science and technology in order to achieve high labor productivity in the national economy, has been proved right.

Referring to the work of the People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann pointed out the well-tested cooperation between the friendly parties and mass organizations in the National Front.

At its next conference the People's Chamber will deliberate on and pass a bill to give more responsibility to the Kreise, towns, and villages. All mayors have thoroughly discussed the draft with their people's representatives. The purpose of the bill is to make towns and villages even more attractive, to help solve the housing problem, and to include the citizens in local policy everywhere.

In conclusion, Horst Sindermann said that tne People's Chamber considers it as its main task to strengthen the socialist state power, to develop socialist democracy, and to promote further socialist development. With its interparliamentary work it contributes to making the GDR's policy known abroad and to winning friends for the country, who are jointly dedicating themselves to the consolidation of peace, and the struggle against the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

Wang Renzhong conveyed greetings from Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC. He talked about the efforts of his country, which before the revolution had an illiteracy rate of 80 percent and almost no industry, to develop an efficient industry and agriculture. Whereas before many goods, even basic ones, had to be imported, today China is already producing cars and airplanes. Since the 1978 decision of the CPC Central Committee to reform the country's economy, remarkable successes have been achieved. Since 1980 the peasants' income, for instance, has more than doubled. It is very complicated, Renzhong said, to feed and cloth one billion people, but the grain supply is guaranteed and the country has even produced a surplus in grain and cotton. The head of the Chinese delegation said that his country's aim is to quadruple the output of industry and agriculture by the end of the century.

The Chinese guest was particularly interested in the experience of the local people's representative bodies and the appropriate legal provisions drawn up by the People's Chamber. He thanked Horst Sindermann for the opportunity to directly get to know the GDR's experiences and invited the President of the People's Chamber of visit the PRC.

Talks With Honecker

LD271715 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1606 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 27 June (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman on Thursday had a friendly meeting with the delegation of the PRC National People's Congress which, headed by Wang Renzhong, deputy chairman of the standing committee, is on an official visit to the GDR.

Erich Honecker and Wang Renzhong conducted an exchange of views on issues of the international situation, the internal developments of the two countries, and the state of bilateral relations. They concurred in noting that it was necessary to use all opportunities to safeguard world peace.

In this connection Erich Honecker referred to resolutions of the 10th session of the SED Central Committee, which affirm the strong will of the GDR to further develop the socialist society, especially as regards the intensification of the national economy, and to fight against the danger of a nuclear inferno. The two sides underlined the need to prevent the militarization of space.

Erich Honecker and Wang Renzhong paid tribute to the progress made in the overall development of the bilateral relations. In this they stressed the increased economic cooperation. The two sides expressed their conviction that the contacts between the GDR and PRC parliaments would also add new motivation to the development of the relations.

Wang Renzhong conveyed cordial greetings from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, from Li Xiannian, PRC president, and from Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, which were equally cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

The talk were attended by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State and member of the People's Chamber Presidium. Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador to the GDR, was also present.

KRENZ MEETS SOVIET MINISTER SHKOLNIKOV

DW271926 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] In Berlin today, Egon Krenz, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, met Minister Aleksey Mikhaylovich Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee and CPSU Central Committee member. Egon Krenz stressed that the measures agreed by Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev during their meeting in Moscow on the implementation of the long-term cooperation program between the USSR and the GDR in all fields are being systematically carried out. Minister Shkolnikov talked about the people's controllers' contribution to the mobilization of all intellectual and material reserves for the development of the Soviet economy. Both emphasized that the fraternal and solid friendship between the SED and the CPSU was a decisive contribution to the all-round strengthening of the socialist community.

SED-FRELIMO COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD272021 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0835 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Maputo, 27 Jun (ADN) -- A working program for cooperation between the SED and the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] in 1985 was concluded in Maputo on Wednesday. The document was signed by Dr Herbert Weiz, member of the SED Central Committee, GDR vice-premier and minister of science and technology, and Joaquim Chissano, Politburo member of the Central Committee of Frelimo and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The two politicians expressed satisfaction with the course and results of the visit by the GDR party and government delegation led by Dr Herbert Weiz to Mozambique. They expressed the expectation that relations between the parties, governments and people of the two states will continue to expand in the future.

SPD'S WILLY BRANDT ACCEPTS MSZMP INVITATION

Welcomed by Szuros

LD261333 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Willy Brandt has arrived in Hungary. The leader of the SPD and president of Socialist International was invited by the MSZMP Central Committee. Willy Brandt was received at Ferihegy Airport by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committ

Talks With Kadar

LD271736 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Janos Kadar has received Willy Brandt. At a cordial, friendly meeting, the general secretary of the party and the chairman of the SPD and president of Socialist International discussed the international situation and devoted special attention to the possibilities for curbing the arms race and reducing tension and distrust. Both favor the settlement of disputed international issues by way of negotiation, the continuation of dialogue between states with different social systems, the expansion of cooperation involving mutual advantages, and the shared easing of the problems of the developing countries. They value highly the significance of the all-European meetings, based on the principles and recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act signed 10 years ago and fitting into the Helsinki process, in countering the unfavorable processes in the international situation.

Janos Kadar and Willy Brandt said that the development of Hungarian-West German relat is useful also from the aspect of East-West dialogue. In their view, the regular exchange of views between the communist and social democratic parties is important from point of view of strengthening international security and mutual trust.

The general secretary of the party and the chairman of the SPD confirmed that the two parties want to continue their multifaceted relations.

NEPSZABADSAG PUBLISHES BY-ELECTION RESULTS

AU251304 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Jun 85 p 1

[Communique of the National Election Presidium: "Great Participation in the By-Elections -- the Communique of the National Election Presidium on the Combined Results"]

[Text] The by-election of National Assembly deputies and village, town, and municipal district council members took place in a lawful and ordered manner on 22 June.

In accordance with the stipulation of the election law, the candidate who received the majority of the valid votes was elected as National Assembly deputy on condition that more than half of the voting citizens took part. The candidate who, in addition to the National Assembly deputy or council member elected in the constituency, received at least one-quarter of the valid votes, has become alternate deputy or alternate council member.

The number of citizens with voting rights in the constituencies connected with National Assembly by-elections was 827,096. In electing the deputies 686,613 citizens (83.0 per cent) took part.

Of the votes cast for candidates for deputies to the National Assembly in the individual constituencies 678,235 (98.8 percent) were valid, and 8,378 (1.2 percent) were invalid. Of the valid votes, 670,239 (98.8 percent) were for the candidates and 7.996 (1.2 percent) were against the candidates. In 42 National Assembly by-election constituencies a total of 41 deputies were elected. In National Assembly election Constituency No 5 of Zala County, however, there were no by-elections held due to lack of an adequate number of candidates.

The number of citizens with voting rights in the constituencies connected with council member by-elections was 284,282. In the election of council members 210,115 voters (73.9 percent) took part.

Of the votes cast for council members, 206,553 (98.3 percent) are valid, and 3,562 (1.7 percent) are invalid. Of the valid votes, 203,754 (98.6 percent) were for the council member candidates and 2,799 (1.4 percent) against them. In the constituencies electing council members 846 council members and 783 alternate council members were elected.

On the basis of the election on 8 June and the by-election of 22 June, 351 deputies and 326 alternate deputies were elected in 352 National Assembly deputy constituencies, and 42,731 council members and 31,668 alternate council members were elected in 42,734 constituencies electing council members. There will be by-elections at a later date in the single unfilled National Assembly deputy constituency, and in three local council member constituencies.

MAGYAR HIRLAP DISCUSSES CEMA ECONOMIC TIES

AU261220 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Jun 85 p 1

[Editorial: "CEMA, Warsaw"]

[Text] Great expectations precede the 40th session of CEMA being held in Warsaw this week. These expectations refer not only to the highest forum for discussions among members of the socialist economic integration, but also to the fact that several national economies, including that of Hungary, have arrived at a new phase in development and questions about this new phase have to be answered on a mutual basis. The 13th MSZMP Congress has stated that the pivotal point of our fatherland's economic development program consists of increasing the efficiency of the economy, intensifying the rate of progress, and based on this, strengthening our acquired positions on the international level. This of course includes a further stabilization of our balance. These intensions will determine our targets in the coming 5-year plan period.

Hungary's economy is an open economy and it is essential to maintain an external network of relations and foreign trade integration. This includes primarily the relationship with the USSR and that with other member-states within the socialist region. These relations are strengthened by the tradition of cooperation, of belonging to the socialist world, of a mutual historical past, of principles and aims, as well as by the numerous and complex tasks facing our country.

Our fatherland is consistent in striving for the realization of those long-term and far-reaching programs that form the basis for the development of our national economy. Our country is relying on the fact that, according to the coordinated programs, it will be possible to maintain the energy and raw material imports and, within the framework of jointly developing the basis and modern means, acquire the necessary machinery and equipment not produced domestically, but vitally important for the modernization of the economy. It is also our intention to further and more effectively utilize the results of CEMA's technological and scientific development.

These problems were regularly discussed at previous CEMA meetings, as well as those questions that need to be answered if we are to fulfill our targets. It is a common view that CEMA cooperation must be strengthened, because it is not sufficient to provide for the requirements of the member states. The decisionmaking mechanism is occasionally too complicated, and in the fields of financial settlements, there is an insufficient economic interest: The transferable ruble does not always sufficiently convey interest.

The Warsaw session will also deal with the questions of key importance. The answers successfully reached will also be a guarantee for the success and progress of the Hungarian economy.

KADAR ADDRESSES PPF NATIONAL PRESIDIUM

LD272308 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] The National Presidium of the PPF has discussed the experience of the National Assembly and council elections. The body heard and approved the report of Imre Pozsgay, its general secretary. Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary, spoke at the session. The Presidium has approved the party Central Committee's stand on the personnel issues connected with the National Assembly's statutory meeting and has decided that the proposals will be submitted, jointly with the Central Committee, to the competent bodies. Finally, the Presidium has scheduled the PPF National Council session for 12 July.

MAROTHY ADDRESSES ECONOMIC CONFERENCE 27 JUNE

LD272149 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI) -- Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed the itinerary session of economists at Nyiregyhaza Thursday, and dealt with the tasks of socialist economic construction.

Laszlo Marothy pointed out that the most important task of economic construction is to increase the income producing capability of the economy. At present, Hungary is in the last third of European countries with respect to the per capita gross production of domestic product. "This well reflects the magnitude of our backlog experienced in productivity and particularly in technical standard. Besides the changes in world economy, and the oil price explosion, this has also contributed to the unfavourable development of our export possibilities and export prices. We have to attain that the necessary surplus in production originate from an improvement in efficiency. The complex efficiency of the productive branches, the per capita national production, the efficiency of fixed assets have all to improve in the next, 7th Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990)", stressed Laszlo Marothy.

"External economic conditions play a decisive role in implementing these tasks. We continue to safely rely on our existing economic relations with the socialist countries, particularly with the Soviet Union. The CMEA, and specialization, cooperation and product turnover realized in the framework of bilateral cooperation will continue to have a fundamental role in stabilizing our economy in the 7th Five-Year Plan cycle. The great source of growth of our economy lies in further developing CMEA integration.

"We invariably cooperate with the capitalist countries, on the basis of our tested principles and practice. We make efforts to further expand technical and scientific cooperation with these countries, too, on the basis of reciprocal advantages", said Laszlo Marothy.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANY CLOSED DUE TO LOSSES

LD262258 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] The Telecommunication Technology Enterprise is being abolished, since it closed its last year's accounts with a deficit of 280 million forints. The financial investigation established that the enterprise had been managing at a loss for some time prior to that, but the leaders had concealed the losses with various bookkeeping manipulations. The director of Telecommunication Enterprise has been suspended from his post and a ministerial commissioner has been appointed in his place. The bankrupt firm will be linked, according to plans, to a capital-strong enterprise, but a decision has not yet been made as to which enterprise this will be or what the financial conditions will be. Last year the losses of industrial enterprises amounted to some two billion forints and apart from the Telecommunication Enterpise, the Ganz-Mavag and the Lang Machine Factory were among the enterprises with the biggest deficits.

MSZMP-BA'TH COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

JN271337 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1245 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Budapest, 27 Jun (SANA) -- The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party signed an agreement on cooperation between the two parties for 1985 and 1986 here today. Comrade Mut'ib Shinan, Ba'th National Command member, signed the agreement for the Syrian side, and Comrade (Kuti), Central Committee member and chairman of the foreign relations bureau [name and title as received] signed for the Hungarian side.

In a press statement after the talks, the delegations asserted their joint desire to strengthen and consolidate the relations of friendship between the two parties. The Hungarian side asserted its solidarity with Syria's principled stands that are hostile to imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. The talks, which were held by the representatives of the two parties, dealt with current international political issues, particularly the situation in the Middle East.

JAKARTA CITES VARKONYI CABLE ON UPGRADING TIES

BK280203 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Hungary has expressed the desire to upgrade its relations with Indonesia based on the principle of mutual benefit. Hungary expressed this desire in a cable sent by its foreign minister, Peter Varkonyi, to Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja marking the 30th anniversary of the start of diplomatic ties between the two countries. In his cable, the Hungarian foreign minister also expressed his appreciation for Indonesia's achievements in national development and its role in various international activities, which he described as being in line with the spirit of the Bandung Asian-African conference.

OLSZOWSKI HOLDS ROME PRESS CONFERENCE

AU271322 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Jun 85 p 6

[Text] PAP, Rome -- At his 22 June press conference in the Polish Embassy in Rome, Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski made the following statement:

Initially evaluating my visit to Italy, which has just ended, I wish to state that I am pleased with the talks I had the honor to hold with prominent representatives of Italian political life. All meetings and talks were held in a constructive and friendly atmosphere and were marked by frank and open exchanges of views, by friendliness for Poland, and by a desire for joint bilateral and multilateral efforts in favor of Polish-Italian cooperation, peace, and international cooperation.

I was especially impressed by President Sandro Pertini's cordial statements about the old and new ties between the Polish and Italian peoples and by his wish that traditional Polish-Italian friendship continue to inspire the development of our advantageous cooperation in line with our countries' needs.

I told President Pertini that the Polish authorities would like to host him in the near future in Poland, where he is well known and highly respected for his unceasing efforts for peace and international cooperation as well as for his personal contribution to the struggle against fascism in the past.

I was pleased to note that Madame Nilde Jotti, chairman of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, was greatly interested in developing Polish-Italian relations. We both expressed the wish to invigorate Polish-Italian parliamentary cooperation. The Italian side confirmed its interest in strengthening its cooperation with the Polish groups in the interparliamentary Union and in promoting contacts between the commissions of our two parliaments.

I held long talks with Foreign Minister G. Andreotti, whom I had met several times in recent months and whose prominent contribution to Polish-Italian friendship as well as friendliness toward Poland we highly value. We discussed bilateral and international problems, especially European problems. Our talks were constructive and to the point and confirmed Italy's important active role in seeking to improve international relations. They also confirmed Poland's continuous readiness to make its own contribution to this issue.

I wish to stress that my meeting with G. Andreotti was a continuation of the Polish-Italian dialogue, which had been resumed during his visit to Poland last year after a period of stagnation in our relations. Since his visit Polish-Italian contacts have intensively developed in all sectors. Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski has met with Premier Bettino Craxi and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski had met with President Pertini.

Our social contacts have also been stimulated, as the recent Venice meeting between representatives of the various Polish and Italian communities attests. The next such meeting will be held in Poland. Specific action has been taken to renew the traditional links between Polish and Italian towns, regions, as well as trade union, women's and youth organizations.

Polish-Italian cultural relations have continued to develop effectively, and I think that the accord on cultural institutes I signed with G. Andreotti will help to greatly enrich these relations.

Some positive trends have recently been present in Polish-Italian trade, and our Italian partner continues to show a growing interest in this, as attested to by the recent accord with the Fiat concern regarding the modernization of the Fiat 126P car, by the large presence of Italian firms at the recent Poznan trade fair, and by the most recent accord on avoiding double taxation.

I discussed various possibilities with G. Andreotti for expanding Polish-Italian economic cooperation and the fiscal and credit problems of this cooperation, which is of crucial importance in creating conditions under which Poland is able to pay its international debts. The Italian side understood our position.

We also need efforts to increase our trade, and this subject will be addressed by the next session of the Polish-Italian Commission for Economic Cooperation. This session will discuss all the detailed issues of Polish-Italian trade and industrial cooperation and will examine new forms of scientific and scientific-technological cooperation. Our working groups are already at work in this connection.

At present Italy chairs the EEC, just as Poland now chairs CEMA. No wonder the issue of cooperation and official relations between CEMA and the EEC occupied such an important place in my talks in Rome. Poland and Italy agree that favorable talks between CEMA and the EEC on this subject would be a constructive step along the road to European cooperation and would promote the cause of peace and detente.

I think that there are reasons for an optimistic evaluation of future Polish-Italian relations. I think they have reached a stage of normalization and development in all sectors, which is in the interest of our two countries and peoples. It is our wish that the candid mutual friendliness between our peoples also be reflected in the proper status of the relations between the PPR and the Republic of Italy.

In our talks on international relations I stressed Poland's special anxiety in connection with the international tension, which, in our view, is mainly a result of the confrontational policy of President Reagan's administration, of the arms race imposed on the world by the United States, and, particularly, of the attempts to transfer this race to space. I also stressed that attempts to undermine Europe's territorial-political order continue to threaten European security and peace.

I wish to note that my talks with prominent Italian politicians revealed many convergent points in the two sides' views on the threats to world peace and on the means that should be employed to revive the policy of detente and cooperation among states with different social systems Poland and Italy are vitally interested in a favorable course of Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva and appreciate their basic significance for lowering tension in the world and promoting a peaceful future for all nations. I pointed out that a meaningful U.S. response to the Soviet propoals concerning a moratorium on offensive space and nuclear-strategic weapons and concerning halting all nuclear tests could improve the climate of Soviet-U.S. negotiations and demonstrate a will for accord.

Poland and Italy think highly of the continuation of the CSCE process because they see in it an important element of dialogue, trust, and cooperation among all European countries and of East-West relations. That is why the two countries agree that the 10th CSCE anniversary should be worthily celebrated at a political level in that all signatories should reaffirm their resolve to promote mutual relations in line with the CSCE Final Act decisions.

Our talks demonstrated that Poland and Italy are interested in progress and agreement at the Stockholm conference and at the Budapest cultural forum, and that this progress and agreement should be achieved in the spirit of mutual understanding and respect for the interests of all participants. This would improve the general political climate in Europe and create favorable conditions for the future CSCE meeting in Vienna.

G. Andreotti and I expressed our concern about various conflicts, especially those in the Middle East and Central America. It is necessary to search for political and lasting solutions to these conflicts. We also noted that all the UN member-countries should solemnly celebrate the 40th anniversary of the United Nations in order to confirm their resolve to fully observe the aims and principles of the UN Charter.

Italy appreciates Poland's role in the international life and sees our country as a necessary factor in the peaceful development of the European situation. Poland stressed Italy's role in East-West relations.

While discussing all the relevant issues in a frank and productive manner, G. Andreotti and I agreed that the international forum includes the areas in which Poland and Italy might make a joint constructive contribution to strengthening detente, peace, and international cooperation. We agree that in the present tense situation it is necessary for all countries to show goodwill in order not to waste any opportunity to improve the atmosphere and to reverse an untoward and often dangerous development of the situation. This will also be helped by the development of the Polish-Italian dialogue, which continues to supply positive examples of how to achieve advantageous results in cooperation among countries with different systems when the partners' attention is focused on what links them and not on what divides them.

My second visit to the Vatican (my first took place during the pontificate of Paul VI) was a continuation of the dialogue between Poland and the Vatican, which had been initiated over 10 years ago. This dialogue is again acquiring a constructive and intensive character. I would like to recall the 1983 pilgrimage to Poland by His Holiness Pope John Paul II and his talks with Premier W. Jaruzelski. Other contacts included a meeting I had with Archbishop Achille Silvestrini, secretary of the Council for the Church's Public Affairs, in Warsaw and at the CSCE conferences in Madrid and Stockholm. Poland and the Holy See also maintain standing working contacts through special teams.

During my audience with his holiness today I stressed that there is a great general respect for the Holy See's activities in Poland and that we share the Catholic Church's concern for the intensifying arms race and for attempts to transfer it into space. It is our joint wish that the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva should be favorably concluded, because this would be of utmost importance for mankind and would not only help to reduce the danger of direct military confrontation, but also to increase international confidence and to improve the political climate in Europe and the world.

During my audience with the pope I was also able to present to him an evaluation of our internal situation, in which he is vitally interested for obvious reasons. In this connection I reaffirmed the determined resolve of the Polish authorities to continue the ninth party congress line, which provides for consistent efforts to achieve national accord and reconciliation and for a resolute defense of the Polish raison d'etat, order, and rule of law.

During a meeting with Secretary of State Archbishop Agostino Casaroli and Archbishop Achille Silvestrini we discussed extensively the most important international issues and noted the existing threats to peace and the urgent need to intensify efforts to overcome these threats.

In this connection, Poland and the Holy See attach special significance to the CSCE process. We expressed the wish that the upcoming celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the historic final act should be meaningful and not only ceremonial, and should help to restore and strengthen trends toward detente. I stressed that an active defense of detente is a necessity in the face of the attempts to destroy the infrastructure of peace in Europe, which has been built up with such great efforts by the European nations and countries and which is now being undermined by the forces that still refuse to recognize the world as it really exists, preferring confrontation, sanctions, and restrictions to cooperation. This is tantamount to pooh-poohing and violating the generally accepted principles of international relations to the detriment of the living conditions of whole nations and of the world's political climate.

Despite the fact that acceptance of reality has increased, the situation in Europe continues to be serious and complicated. The program for deploying new U.S. nuclear weapons is continuing, attempts continue to undermine the territorial-political status quo resulting from World War II and the postwar development, and the revisionist forces have again reared their heads, continuing to negate the obvious and legally sanctioned facts such as the Odra-Nysa border.

We praise the fact that the Holy See sent ranking representatives to the church celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the return of the Western and Northern Territories to the motherland.

We stressed with satisfaction the importance of Polish-Vatican dialogue, which is a crucial contribution to peace, detente, and general European dialogue, and which creates a favorable climate for the further normalization of the state-church relations in Poland.

We exchanged views on some problems of the state-church relations, including the work on the legal status of the Catholic Church, the settlement of the formal and legal situation of the papal theological departments and of the Catholic Theology Academy the Church Agricultural Foundation, the expansion of contacts between state authorities and representatives of the church at various levels, and other problems. I stressed the unchangeability of the Polish Government's religious policy. We asserted that despite various difficulties it has been possible to maintain the continuity of the state-church dialogue, as attested to by the meeting between Premier Jaruzelski and Primate Glemp and by the sessions of the Joint Commission of Government and Episcopate representatives.

There are many other opportunities for developing our contacts and cooperation with the Catholic Church, especially in areas such as developing the correct attitude toward work and promoting measures against social ills.

I think that my Vatican visit and the candid and constructive talks will help develop Polish-Vatican relations and will provide incentives for further fruitful international cooperation for the good of peace and detente.

I hope that these relations will also help promote the dialogue between the state and the Catholic Church in Poland.

I conveyed to Pope John Paul II greetings from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and from State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski. His Holiness John Paul II asked me to convey his best wishes to representatives of our highest state authorities, Professor Henryk Jablonski and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli also offered his wishes.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH MONGOLIA'S SODNOM

LD271759 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski had a meeting with Politburo member of the Mongolian Revolutionary Party's Central Committee, Premier Dumaagiyn Sodnom. Satisfaction was expressed with the successful development of relations between both states. Poland and Mongolia will cooperate toward strengthening the unity and cohension of the states of the socialist community and deepening their economic integration. Both politicians confirmed that it is essential to halt the arms race and prevent space militarization.

MESSNER, BULGARIA'S FILIPOV ASSESS COOPERATION

LD271804 Warsaw Television Service in Poland 1730 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner held talks with Bulgarian Premier Grisha Filipov. In assessing the coordination of the plans of both states up to 1990, the need to expand cooperation in the electrical engineering industry directly through enterprises was pointed out. The chairman of the central planning bodies of Poland and Bulgaria, Manfred Gorywoda and Stanish Bonev, took part in the meeting.

LEADERS HOLD TALKS WITH GDR MINISTER KLEIBER

Received by Ceausescu

AU262205 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/6/1985 -- On June 26, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received Gunther Kleiber, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SED, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for general agricultural and automotive engineering [title as received] of the German Democratic Republic, who paid a visit to Romania.

The interview, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, occasioned an exchange of warm salutes between Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the CC of the SED, chairman of the Council of State of the GDR. Emphasis was placed on the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples which have expanded steadily over the last few years following the implementation of the decisions made during summit meetings and talks. In that context, the importance was brought to the fore of the recent official visit of friendship President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to the German Democratic Republic, a visit whose results opened further prospects to the productive, manysided cooperation between Romania and the German Democratic Republic. It was shown that the steadily growing economic potential of the two countries offered broad possibilities for an even closer collaboration, for the expansion of cooperation in and specialization of production. on third markets included more particularly in machine building and other areas of activity, as well as for the deepening of commercial exchanges.

It was pointed out that the development of collaboration between Romania and the German Democratic Republic on the political economic, technical-scientific and cultural planes, as well as in other fields of activity was in the interest and for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

At the same time, aspects of the current international life were approached, with emphasis on the need for everything possible to be done to check the dangerous course of events, halt the arms race, achieve a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, establish a climate of peace, understanding and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

The interview was attended by Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, and Alexandru Necula, minister of machine building.

Meets Oprea, Constantin

AU262207 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1732 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/6/1985 -- On June 25, Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, received Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR and minister for general, agricultural and automotive engineering, who paid a visit to Romania.

The same day, Nicolae Constantin, Romanian deputy premier, had an interview with the guest from the GDR. During the talks, they analysed new possibilities of further developing economic collaboration, the two countries' commercial exchanges, in keeping with the understandings convenanted during summit dialogue.

Protocol Signed

LD271618 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2011 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Jun (ADN) -- All-round cooperation between the GDR and Romania will be successfully continued and consolidated. This was stated by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, and president of Romania, and Guenther Kleiber, SED Politburo member GDR vice premier and minister for construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicles, when they met in Bucharest on Wednesday.

In their talk on international questions they agreed that the preservation of peace is the most important task. They referred to the need to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries. Kleiber's visit, they noted, had contributed to the implementation of the long-term program of developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation, specialization, and industrial cooperation between the GDR and Romania to the two year 2000.

Between 1986 and 1990 bilateral trade is to total R7 billion. At present the products of specialization and cooperation account for about one-third of GDR-Romanian trade. In the morning a protocol was signed on GDR-Romanian cooperation in general machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicle production in the period to 1990 and beyond.

CEAUSESCU MEETS EGYPTIAN PLANNING MINISTER

AU271131 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] This morning, the president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received Kamal Ahmad al-Janzuri, minister of planning and economic cooperation of the Arab Republic of Egypt, chairman of the Egyptian side of the joint Romanian-Egyptian Government Commission of Economic and Technological Cooperation, whose talks are taking place in Bucharest.

The guest extended Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu his heartfelt thanks for being received and conveyed warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of Hosni Mubarak, president of Egypt.

President Ceausescu expressed his thanks for the message and asked the guest to convey President Mubarak warm greetings and best wishes.

During the meeting, held in a warm, friendly atmosphere, the sides highlighted the good relations established and developing between Romania and Egypt, and stressed the decisive role of summit talks in expanding and deepening these relations. They expressed the determination to further develop and expand the relations of friendship and close cooperation the two countries and highlighted the role of the joint Romanian-Egyptian commission in capitalizing the broad possibilities of cooperation offered by the economies of Romania and Egypt.

At the same time, some issues of the current international situation were approached, particularly those regarding the Middle East problems. On behalf of the Egyptian people the Egyptian minister extended the Romanian President heartfelt thanks and particular appreciation for the tireless activity and constant support Romania and the head of the Romanian state give to the political efforts for establishing a comprehensive, just, and durable peace in the Middle East.

Talks Held; Protocol Signed

AU271250 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1159 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/6/1985 -- The 15th session of the Romanian-Egyptian Joint Government Commission on Economic and Technological Cooperation concluded in Bucharest on June 28. The two parties analyzed the current stage of bilateral economic cooperation and established new actions meant to help expand and diversify it in industry, agriculture, transport, oil and energy, building and other sectors of mutual interest. It was also agreed to further the negotiations in view of signing long-term accords and agreements at a government level and between economic organizations in the two countries. They also found new ways and means to intensify and expand the bilateral commercial exchanges upon mutually advantageous bases.

At the end of the proceedings Gheorge Oprea, first deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the commission, and Kamal Ahmad al-Janzuri, minister of planning and economic cooperation, chairman for Egypt of the commission, signed the session's protocol.

NEW TECHNOLOGY INCREASES OIL PRODUCTION

AU261135 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 26 June 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/6/1985 -- Romania plans to boost the recovery of oil from deposits to 37 percent through complex actions meant to up-date the extractive technologies. According to estimations currently some 52 percent of the oil deposits are treated with improved methods. Thermal and chemical recovery is done on more than 250 deposits. The application of new technologies at the Dragasani oil field, for instance, led to a daily 10 to 15 percent improvement in the extraction factor at each well.

The oil trusts of Moinesti, Tirgu Jiu and Pitesti generalized a highly efficient technology that is going to be used in other areas as well, whereby the drilling fluid is replaced by liquefied nitrogen, this turning faster the wells operative. Also expanding is the injection of steam or of a water and polymer mixture, the underground combustion, etc. Extraction at more than 10 deposits is done by means of underground combustion. A record-breaking recovery index has been achieved with this method at Suplacul de Barcaw: 47.5 percent.

The national programme for enhancing the final recovery factor and consequently the oil production stipulates that this index should amount to 40 percent. According to calculations the technologies developed by Romania over the last decade helped enhancing the oil production by 24.3 million tons.

LEADERS DISCUSS ECONOMIC ISSUES WITH CHEYSSON

Received by Planinc

LD272131 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2045 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, Federal Executive Council [FEC] president, today received Claude Cheysson, EC commissioner responsible for the Mediterranean countries. In the course of the talks, which were also attended by Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Albert Maes, head of the EC commission delegation to the SFRY, both sides expressed interest in further promoting relations between the SFRY and the EC. The president of the FEC particularly emphasized the need to create more favorable conditions for Yugoslav participation in the markets of EC countries. This would gradually restore the trade balance and open new prospects for a further increase in its volume. It was with greatest consideration that the state of international economic relations was discussed, as well as the lack of willingness to support the initiatives aimed at overcoming the great difficulties of the developing countries, particularly those with large debts. It was stated that such a situation is also affecting industrial growth and the problem of unemployment in some developed countries. On this occasion as well, the president of the FEC supported greater understanding of interdependence in the world's economic development and advocated measures, which would lead to the resumption of the North-South dialogue.

Global Economics Discussed

LD272039 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1250 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- Claude Cheysson, EC commission member responsible for the Mediterranean countries and North-South relations, today continued his talks with Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic. Dizdarevic and Cheysson exchanged views on international economic relations and the situation in the Mediterranean region, particularly from the point of view of the entry of Spain and Portugal into the EC. Cheysson briefed the federal secretary on the EC's position on the situation in southern Africa and the EC's relations with the Frontline States. Concern was expressed by both sides over the worsening of the situation in this part of the world and support was lent to the struggle for the independence of the countries in this region, to the struggle of the Namibian people, and against the policy of apartheid.

This morning Claude Cheysson, EC commission member, had talks on international issues with Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar. They dealt in particular with the position of the developing countries in the modern political, economic and financial trends in the world. As a great expert on the problems of developing countries, Cheysson, who is responsible for these problems within the framework of the EC, pointed to the interdependence of the developed and developing countries. He expressed full understanding for the political and social problems of the developing countries, and in particular for the difficulties facing them in solving the problem of indebtedness. Cheysson expressed support for the view that the problems of finance and development must be seen in conjunction, and that the developed creditor countries should perceive their own interest in solving these problems. In this connection stress was also laid on the need for constant dialogue and talks between the developed and developing countries. At their meeting today Cheysson and Loncar dealt, among other things, with trends in the EC and Europe's place in contemporary international economic and political relations.

GRLICKOV REJECTS MULTIPARTY SYSTEM CONCEPT

AU261325 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2397, 20 Jun 85 p 3

[Interview with by Aleksandar Grlickov, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, by Branislav Miletic; place and date not given]

[Excerpt] Miletic: Critics who do not wish our system well propose the introduction of a one-party or multiparty system, so that working people and citizens may allegedly have a greater influence on sociopolitical trends. What is your comment, as a sociopolitical and scientific worker?

Grlickov: The one-party system in its classical definition and the manner of working is opposed to the political system of socialist self-management. This realization is the reason we changed the LCY program in 1958, and before that the name from the Communist Party of Yugoslavia to the LCY. I must say that a multiparty system also does not suit socialist self-management, the backbone of which is the delegate system and a democratic harmonization of the pluralism of self-managing interests. The different party interests would further split up and intensify the differences of the class social and national interests, so that it would be even more difficult to arrive at a synthesis.

The multiparty system was abolished in our country through the concurrence of historical circumstances. The leaders of the political parties of old Yugoslavia left the country and abandoned their members to their own devices in the most difficult moments of history, and the majority of the leaders directly or indirectly sided with the occupiers.

The advocates of the multiparty system think that one more party of socialist or social democratic persuasion would be sufficient, but they do not or do not want to comprehend, that in our multinational, multiconfessional, and class-social community, the number of the parties would increase to several dozens, and that destabilizing and antagonistic potential forces would grow in them. We have experience of this from the times before and during the war, and even now in our political life, these potential forces are constantly seeking room for their antagonistic and destabilizing activities.

MACEDONIA LC PLENUM ON IDEOLOGICAL TASKS

AU270703 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jun 85 p 4

[D. Nikolic and N. Batkoski report]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 20 Jun -- The current ideopolitical movements in society and the tasks of communists were the basic subject of discussion at a session of the Macedonia LC Central Committee. At the same time, the Central Committee adopted conclusions on the LC tasks in the development of the agro-industrial complex, and passed a decision on the basis and yardsticks for personal incomes and other remuneration of party officials.

Metodi Petrovski, Macedonia LC Central Committee Presidium member, said in his opening speech that the Macedonia LC is firmly adhering to LCY policy and that it consistently struggles for a realization of the achievements of the revolution. From this point of view, the Macedonia LC Central Committee has always striven for a policy that guarantees joint Yugoslav interests, and it strives for a more efficient functioning of the unified Yugoslav market, and the equality of peoples and nationalities, which means against the blocking of solutions that are important for the Yugoslav community.

Petrovski said that the LC cannot accept conservative political ideas, tendencies to introduce a "firm hand," to replace democratic relations with centralism, and to intr duce elements of liberalism in our political system; it cannot accept the views that Marxism is an outdated idea, that self-management cannot solve problems in society, a similar views, that from time to time are propagated in some communities, in some discussions, and tribunes.

The ideological struggle cannot be directed only toward discovering, following, and "hunting" the opponents and antiself-managing forces, but must also resolutely open a front against all the aspects of opportunism, compromises, ignorance, and incompetence in political activities, Petrovski said.

Metodi Petrovski further said that the Macedonia LC is interested in, and with its direct activities contributes to the struggle conducted by the Kosovo LC to overcome the consequences of the nationalists' activities. However, through letters and in ot ways in the newspaper RILINDJA, views have recently been advanced about the situation in the implementation of equality and brotherhood and unity of the peoples and nation ities of Macedonia that bring misunderstandings among the peoples and nationalities living in Macedonia, who confirm brotherhood and unity in action.

In his closing speech, Milan Pancevski, Macedonia LC Central Committee president, sai among other things that by the time of the party congresses, the LC must provide a fu answer about the ideological and other roots of the present socioeconomic trends in society. Likewise, the forthcoming congress must particularly analyse and identify the ideological focuses currents, and trends that exert a negative influence on the implementation and the fundamental views of our self-managing system. He said that various ideas about capital relations, or statist and other similar beliefs and condu are appearing in the sphere of the socioeconomic relations.

In conclusion, Milan Pancevski said that beliefs that negate or distort the leading and revolutionary role of the LC, or the working class nature of its ideology, exert negative influence on overall political relations.

SERBIA ASSEMBLY ON KOSOVO EMIGRATION, IRREDENTISM

AU262155 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1300 GMT on 25 June carries a 12-minute report on that day's Serbia Assembly session at which a report by Miodrag Bogdanovic, vice president of the Serbia Executive Council, on emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo was heard. The assembly discussed th report at separate sessions of its three chambers.

In the Chamber of Associated Labor, delegate Srboljub Steganovic is reported to have complained that nobody is called to task for the difficult situation in Kosovo. "The Serbia Assembly, assessed Stefanovic, is powerless. On the other hand, according to him, one notices opportunistic conduct among those who sit in the most responsible places in the state and the party. The Serbia Assembly certainly has no power to call these organs to task, Stefanovic stressed."

Delegate Djordje Golubovic in the same chamber is presented in a recorded passage as saying: "My comrades, we must be responsible to the end. Neither history nor anybody let the chance slip out of our hands.

"Unless we square accounts with the irredentists, we can be sure they will square accounts with us. They will cut the SFRY into pieces. I am sure that if it goes on like this, Kosovo will be Greater Albania tomorrow, and there will be incessant trouble on the borders. And above all, the honest Albanian people down there will pay for it in blood. And because of this we must not allow it to happen. Therefore, if you please, the irredentists must be liquidated."

In the Sociopolitical Chamber, delegate (Koviljka) Romanic is reported to have complained about the lack of measures against irredentists: "As a country, we unitedly protected the interests of the Slovenes in Austria and the Macedonians in Bulgaria, but now, speaking about settling the Kosovo situation and the struggle against the counterrevolution, the country either keeps silent or adopts generalized conclusions," (Koviljka) Romanic said.

In a recorded passage, Romanic is quoted as follows: "The Executive Council of our assembly should be charged with proposing amendments to all the republic and federal laws that are of importance for solving the current problems connected with the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo; which means that it should propose amendments to the Criminal Code, to contact law where necessary, and let me not enumerate all the other fields, and within this framework [words indistinct] propose possible changes as regards the powers and responsibilities of respective republic organs in these fields."

COMMENTARY ON FUTURE EEC, CEMA COOPERATION

AU270917 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jun 85 p 2

[Lazar Martinovic commentary: "The Dialogue Between Two Systems"]

[Excerpts] Coincidentally or not, the high-level meeting of the EEC and CEMA will be held in Milan and Warsaw during this week. Along with some internal topics, both meetings will also touch upon a mutual economic opening. It is already quite certain that the dialogue between these two economic groups, discontinued in 1979 because of the Afghanistan crisis, may be resumed.

The initiative is from the "Eastern ten," that is from Gorbachev who indicated to Italian Premier Craxi during the latter's recent visit to Moscow that CEMA is ready to resume dialogue with the EEC.

The Soviet point of view is that trade with the United States has almost no chances to develop in the coming planning period, until 1990, except for grain trade. Europe, therefore, appears to be the most significant partner in the capitalist world for the USSR and other Eastern bloc countries.

The Soviets think that several common interests with Western Europe exist in the high technology sphere. They are constantly harping on the claim that the American embargo is directed not only against socialist states, but indirectly against European countries as well.

The problem of high technology is not the only one the USSR will try to solve with European help. The Soviets would like to have an inflow of capital as well, under certain conditions, and they consider the participation of Western enterprises in the realization of some large projects the best way to achieve this. There are few joint ventures so far, and both sides seem to be very interested in having something essentially changed in this sphere.

The Soviet initiative does open roads to negotiations, but no one has any illusions that they will be easy and capable of bringing results soon. A possible principled agreement will be only the beginning of a complex and long process of coordination of both the global and individual interests of both groups' members, and maybe even a beginning of some organizational adjustments by executive authorities.

In any case, the forthcoming dialogue is a challenge for both sides and a chance one should not miss. Experience teaches one that if economic rapprochements are not a result of political ones, they can be their harbingers.

DEFENSE SECRETARY TOURS SKOPJE MILITARY DISTRICT

LD280949 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Skopje, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, ended a several-day working visit to the Macedonia SR, and the command and units of the Skopje Military District today.

During the visit Branko Mamula called at several work organizations and held meetings with representatives of socialpolitical communities and sociopolitical organizations, through which he was informed on topical questions of economic and social development, defense organization, and ways of improving all components of all-people's defense.

While visiting units of the Skopje Military District, the federal secretary for national defense spoke highly of efforts invested in and results achieved in training and education and the entire establishment of military command and units in this military district, as well as their combined training with units of territorial defense and other structures of all-people's defense.

In Kicevo garrison Adm Branko Mamula held talks with senior officers of the garrison on topical issues of the military-political situation in the world, plans for the further development and building of the Armed Forces and the system of all-people's defense as a whole, as well on questions of army life, says the report of the Skopje Military District on the visit of Adm Branko Mamula.

DECLINE IN NUMBER OF COMMUNISTS IN ARMY REPORTED

AU270704 [Editorial Report] Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2397 on 20 June on page 5 carries a 700-word article by Br. Miletic entitled "The LC: Admissions Slowed Down, Departures Accelerated" discussing LC membership in the Yugoslav People's Army. Miletic says that "our socioeconomic situation, in which there are difficulties and economic problems on the one side, and slowdowns in self-management on the other, seems to have had the effect that the usual increase in overall LCY membership first began to stagnate and then to fall."

Miletic gives the figures for LC membership in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA]. "The membership in 1984 was reduced from 98,549 to 93,377. The reason for this is, in fact, the considerable reduction of the number of soldiers who join the Army as LC members, but this is not the only case. In 1984, the LC basic organizations admitted 12,172 new members, 4,460 less than in the previous year, and much less than, for instance, in 1980, when during Comrade Tito's illness and after his death the larges intake in the history of the party was registered."

Miletic says that the fall in the number of communists in the Army is a consequence of the new recruiting system, because now boys are called up from the secondary school before they are able to join in sociopolitical life. Of the soldiers who join the LC, 62.94 percent are recommended for membership by the Socialist Youth Federation.

VLAJKOVIC, DIZDAREVIC LEAVE FOR TOUR OF AFRICA

LD271330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1216 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, SFRY Presidency president, left today on an official and friendly visit to Mozambique at the invitation of President Samora Machel, and on working friendly visits to Tanzania, at the invitation of President Julius Nyerere, and Zambia, at the invitation of President Kenneth Kaunda. Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, is accompanying the SFRY Presidency president on his visit to these countries.

During his visit, which will last several days, Radovan Vlajkovic will have talks with his hosts on the most topical international issues and on possibilities of expanding bilateral cooperation.

At Belgrade airport Radovan Vlajkovic was seen off by: Sinan Hasani, SFRY Presidency vice president; Ilijaz Kurtesi, SFRY Assembly president; Milka Planinc, Federal Executive Council president, and other personalges in political and public life.

PLANINC USSR VISIT SCHEDULED FOR 3-7 JULY

LD271333 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1238 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Premier Milka Planinc will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union from July 3 to 7 of this year, Yugoslav foreign secretary spokesman Zeljko Jeglic told a regular news conference today. He noted that Milka Planinc will be the first Yugoslav premier to visit the Soviet Union in the past ten years.

Yugoslavia expects of the coming visit to contribute to a further development of the very successful and friendly relations between the two countries, relations based on the principles of independence, sovereignty, integrity, equality, non-interference, and respect for the national paths of socialist development and the different international positions of the two countries, spokesman Jeglic said. He recalled that the Soviet Union was Yugoslavia's major trade partner, and that the two countries maintained all-round scientific, technical and other forms of cooperation.

Milka Planinc will be returning the Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov's visit to Yugoslavia in March 1983. The coming Planinc-Tikhonov talks are expected to cover both bilateral and topical international questions.